EXEMP FROM NEW MEXICO.

INTERISTING ITEM PROP MATA P.

NEW ROTE TO THE PACE.

A. C., A

The Santa Fe Gazzie of the 17th wit. has the following unique acknowledgments:—
"We are indebte; to the politeness of Mr. Pinckney B. Tulley, who returned from talifornia in company with Mr. Aubry, for late San Francisco papers. Mr. Tulley was in the fight with the Garoteros, and received a severe wound on the head. These Indians fight mostly with clubs, and use them with great dexterity.
"A day or two since we received a package from our friend F. X. Aubry, who has lately returned from California. The package was handsomely put up to our address, and marked "a present." Of course we expected to find something that would excite the curiosity and admiration of our friends, as we knew Mr. Aubrey generally acquitted himself in a becoming manner in matters of this kind. We carefully unfolded the package, when our curiosity was startled at the sight of, not of a live Garotero Indian, but the scalp of one folled up in its long, flowing locks of hair. We quietly replaced the envelope, remarking to curself that the chap who had worn that "waked up the wrong passenger" when he started Aubry. We have since learned that our present was taken from an Indian who was killed in the battle of the 14th of August, mentioned in another column."

## Aubry's Journey from California to New

Ambry's Journey from California to New Mexico.

The Gazziz says:—We have the satisfaction of taying before the public Mr. Aubry's notes of a trip from California to New Mexico by a route hitherto but little known. In fact, the route pursued by Mr. Aubry has never before been explored by any one.

The belief which has long existed in the public mind of New Mexico, in regard to the existence of an excellent route for a wagon or railroad from the central part of the territory to California, has received ample confirmation from this exploring expedition of Mr. Aubry.

From this enterprise of noble daring, the most interesting and useful infermation is furnished to the world, on a subject which at this time engrosses the attention of statesmen and capitalists to a degree perhaps unknown in any former period of our history.

We confidently give assurance to our readers that the journal of this gentleman may be relied upon to the letter, and that we have reason to believe that the modes it which aiways attends real worth, has caused him to nadervalue the usefulness of his labors and the accuracy of his judgment.

NOTES—BY F. X. AUBRY.

matervalue the usefulness of his labors and the accuracy of his judgment.

NOTES—BY F. X. AUBHY.

THOW PASS, July 10, 1855.—As the country between this point and San Francisco is well known, I have kept me minutes of my jeurney thus far. We crossed the Sierra Nerada at the Tejon Pass, which is in about the 36th parallel of latitude, and about fifty miles seath of Walker's Pass. From this point we will travel east until we reach the Rico Grande, at Albuquerque, New Maxico. It is well to remark that, unfortunately, there is no one with us who knows anything of the country through which we must pass, and we could not obtain any information in regard to it. My party consists of eighteen mea—twelve Americans and six Mexicans. Measrs. Tully, of Santa Fe, and Adair, of Independence, have joined us for a pleasure trip. We use pack animals entirely, having neither wagon nor carriage.

July 11—Left the Pass, and made twelve miles east, over a level, gravelly and sandy soil, and found a spring of good water.

July 12—Travelled wenty miles eastward; the country similar to that of yesterday. We met with no timeer, but found several springs of fresh water. There is timber in the mountains about the Tejon Pass, but none on the eastern side of them.

July 14th.—Travelled to day 35 miles east, and struck

in the mountains about the Tejon Pass, but none on the easten side of them.

July 14th.—Travelied to day 35 miles east, and struck the Mohave river, where we found plenty of good water. This river so metimes disappears in its course, whilst at others it contains as much as two feet of water. There is a little cotton wood upon its banks, and cane brakes a great abundance. The cane is not of the large species. The Mohave takes its rise in the San Bernardino mountains, which lie to the south of us, and after pursuing a corthern course to a point a little north of our present camp, turns suddenly east, and soon south of east, to empty into the great C lorado. Found good grass for creamals,

ing them.
August 1.—Travelled twenty miles east, and found a

August 1.—Invened the grass was abundant, and cedar trees were seen on the highlands. The country is level, and the soil inferior.

Aug. 2.—Made ten miles east, crossing a mountain or ridge, where we found a fine pass, grass and timber (ceder and pincol abundant.

ridge, where we found a fine pass, grass and timber (ceder and pinon) abundant.

Ang 2.—Travelled twenty miles south of east, over a country somewhat broken; timber and grass abun ant. Indians were around as in numbers, all day shooting arrows every moment. They wounded some of our mules, and my famous mare bolly, who has so often rescued me from danger, by her speed and capacity of endurance.

Aug. 4.—We moved ten miles south to avoid moundains, and struck a valley which we left a few days since, and which extends to the Colorado. The mountains which we left are covered with timber. Grass and water were found in plenty.

we left are covered with timber. Grass and water were found in plenty.

The indians commenced fring on us at sunrise and continued until we reached camp. Arrows passed through the clothes of several of the men, and three passed through my own clother, and it was slightly wounded by two others in different places. An arrow passed through the collar of Dick Williams. We killed several of the Indians, and wounded more. Feter Prudon accidentally shot himself in the right knee.

Ang. 6—Travelled ten miles southeast in a valley. No water; grass and timber in abundance on all the mountains.

Ang. 6—Centinued ten miles southeast in the same valley in which we travelled yester(ay, found no water, but good grass and plenty of timber on and below the mountains. As our sick men are unable to travel, we are suffering for water, having been nearly three days without any; and indications are not now invorable. In dians still around us.

Aug. 7—TravePed ten miles southeast, half the distance in the same valley, and then went to a mountain, and

Aug. 7—Travelled ten miles southeast, half the distance in the same valley, and then went to a mountain, and found good water grass and timber. All the mountains in this country are covered with cedar, pine and pinon. The grass is good in all the prairies, but none of them have any water. The soil is sandy and full of particles of mice. Inclans are numerous, and sontinue to fire upon

Aug. 8th —Made fifteen miles east-southeast, crossing Aug 5th —Made fifteen miles east-southeast, crossing a little chair of mountains, where we found a level pass and timber, grass, and water in abundance. Crossed a stream running from northeast to southwest, which I think goes to the Colorado. After crossing the mountains, we passed through a fine valley, with an abundance of good spring water and timber near it. The Indians attacked the camp several times last night, but without success, and continued fighting us during the day, but with less boldness and resolution.

tance, and I feel well. It only served to remind me of hard times on object four eye. The quality of the mass two on fock.

August 18—Marched twenty miles east, leaving to our right the great valley so eften mentioned, and which extends to the Colerado. Passed through a little valley be tween two mountains, where we found timer, grass and we here not to disans, who professed to be very friendly, with papers of recommendation from the commanding officer of Fort Ymm on the Gila trail.

Aug. 14—Welet easily, and after travelling five miles in an eastern direction, stopped to breakfast meals, in the commanding officer of Fort Ymm on the Gila trail.

Aug. 14—Welet easily, and after travelling five miles in an eastern direction, stopped to breakfast meals, in the commandiation of t

Aug. 20.—Travelled twenty miles east, over a level, gravelly country; crossed a creek; found good grass; no timber in sight.

Aug. 21.—Moved ten miles east, over a level, gravelly

Aug. 21.—mored ten muse east, over a level, gravely country, and struck a large stream, which is, no doubt, a branch of the Gila. The mountains to the north of us are very rough, and without timber. There is no grass on the stream, which is thirty yards wide, with three feet of water in the channel. Its coarse

are very rough, and without timber. There is no grass on the stream, which is thirty yards wide, with three feet of water in the channel. Its course is from north to south.

Aug. 22—Mazée ten miles southeast, to a mountain. Country level, and without grass or timber.

Aug. 23.—Mored about the same distance and in the same direction, over a low, gravelly country. Struck a stream of good water, but without grass or timber.

Aug. 24.—Went about eight miles northeast and en camped in the mountains, where we met with the Apaches Tontos. No timber seen to day.

Aug. 25.—Cressed the mountains where the Apaches Tontos live, and found water, timber and grass in abundance. Travelled fifteen miles northeast from the top of this mountain from which we saw the Sierra Blanca mountains, which are near the Puebla of Zuni.

Saw a prairie extending from the east end of the Garrotero mountain to the upper end of the Sierra Blanca. I saw this prairie when we were not in a condition to examine it. Fifty miles is nothing with good animals; but ours were broken down, and our wounded men were unable to travel over ten miles a day. But I saw the country sufficiently well to cenvince me that there will be no obstacle whatever to the making of a rail or wagon road. The mountains which we crossed to day are impracticable for either. I should like to return to the east end of the Garrotero mountain, and pursue the route I indicate; but it is utterly impossible to do so, as we are now living on berries and herbs. We would rejoice to have mule meat; but we have so few animals and so many wounded men, that it would be unsafe to kill any more. I have the good fortune of having true men with me, otherwise it would be uncertain that the party could get through; but I have confidence in my men, and I feel postavely certain that we will make the trip.

It will take us some ten or twolve days to reach Zuni, where we expect to procure provisions. I shall travel near the mountains, as heretofore, on account of the certainty and facility of getting wa

the way along a creek, where we found grass in plenty, and some timber. The Apaches Tontos are numerous and troublesome.

Aug. 27.—Made fifteen miles east, crossing two streams, which are branches of the Gila. We met Indians to-day, who, I think, are not Apaches Tontos, as they do not speak any Spanish, and refused to answer our questions, we obtained from them over fifteen hundred dellars werth of gold for a few old articles of clothing. The Indians use gold bullets for their guas. They are of different sizes, and each Indian has a pouch of them. We saw an Indian load his gun with one large and three small bullets to shoot a rabbit. They proposed exchanging them for lead, but I preferred trading other articles. Whether the Indians made these balls themselves, or whether the Indians made these balls themselves, or whether the Indians made these balls themselves, or whether they were obtained by the murder of miners in California or Schora, I am unable to say.

Aug. 28.—Travelled ten miles east over a good country met with more indians and traded for some horse meat, by giving articles of clothing in exchange. We traded also fer a few hundred dollars worth of gold. Today a mule broke down, and an Indian gave me for it a lump of gold weighing a pound and a half, less one ounce.

The Indians are so munerous that they would destroy the party if we allowed them the least chance. But we are very vigilant, and relect camps on elevated places; consequently we are unabletto make any examinations for gold in the sands of the country. The Indians call themselves Belenois.

Aug. 29.—Travelled some twenty miles in an eastern direction; the country quite level and the land good, with plenty of grass and water.

Aug. 30th.—Travelled to-day about fifteen miles east, over a country a little broken. Water and grass abundant.

Aug. 31st.—Moved about twelve miles north of east, over a country similar to that of yesterday. Found

dant.

Aug. 31st.—Moved about twelve miles north of east, over a country similar to that of yesterday. Found water, grass and pine timber.

Sept. 1st.—Travelled fifteen miles over a country a little broken, and well supplied with water, grass and timber.

without success, and continued fighting us during the day, but will less boldness and resolution.

Aug. 9th —After proceeding eight miles east, we found currielves surrounded by canons, apparently from one to four thousand feet deep—at least we sometimes could not see the bottom. We were compelled to return to the same camp. The country's high and level, and well supplied with timber, grass, and water.

Aug. 10.—Meved ten miles southeast over a somewhat broken country. Froseed a stream of good water, (with timber along its course,) which is evidently a tributary of the Gia. The country inclicates gold in abundance. We crossed a little chain of mountains, where we found a go at quantity of aliver ore in film trocks.

Aug. 11.—Travelled southeast, over a country a little broken, but well supplied with water, grass and miles and well supplied with water, grass and miles and well supplied with water, grass and miles and well supplied with water, grass and sine way water all pire timber.

Sept. 2d.—Travelle of the same distance northeast to the Sicra Blanca. Followed Indian traits all day, and found grass, water and pire timber in great abundance, we free miles are found to passed through the same course, we travelled some free miles are grassed through the same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles are described by a same course, we travelled some free miles

and civilized population, from whom we obtained are abundance of good provisions, over which we greatly re-

phendance of good provisions, over which we greatly abundance of good provisions, over which we greatly the place with all my men, I teel satisfied. I shall take no notes of the country from this form to Albuquerque on the Rio Grande, as a level and much travelled wagon road exists between the wood places, and is familiar to the people of New Mexico. Before laying aside my penell, for the use of which I have no fancy. I shall set down a few ideas to difficulties to yothers, and is seall among the production.

Sept. 10.—At Albuquerque, New Mexico. Before laying aside my penell, for the use of which I have no fancy. I shall set down a few ideas that are now prominent in my recollection.

The country own curiosity, as to the practocability of one of the much-talked of routes for the contemplated that the present of the produce of the much talked of routes for the contemplated that the providence of the much talked of routes for the contemplated that the additional day and the produce of the travelled the southern or Gilfs route, I felt anxions to compare it with the Albuquerque or incide route. Although 1 concisive the former to be every way practicable, I now give the former to be every way practicable, I now give the former to be every way practicable, I now give the former to be every way practicable, I now give in a few to a state of the product of the contemplate of obstruction by snows in winter.

The route ingall its leagth, may be said to pass over a state thickly studied with prairie mountains, or datable and the produce of the produc

two numbers and first miss west from the Rio Grandenis, for the most part, admirably adapted to farming and stock raising.

The Gazetic says:—Mr. Aubry will start in a few days on a return trip to California. He drives some twelve or fifteen thousand heard of sken.

thousand head of sheep.

We understand also that several other citizens of our territory will accompany Mr. Aubry—among them Don Jose Francisco Chaves, Judge Otero, Don Francisco Perea, Mr. Montoya, and others. The party will drive out, in all, upwards of fifty thousand head of sheep, and we regret to learn that among them will be a large aumber of ewes and stock sheep.

We have said on a fermer occasion that it was from the sale of sheep and wool chis fly that this country is destined by nature to derive her wealth in future; and we doubt the policy, therefore, of our farmers parting with the few stock sheep that now remain in the country.

with the lew stock sneep that how lesses it is sold at the prices they have heretofore brought in California, will yield over half a million of dollars. If the territory was as well stocked with sheep as it was twenty years ago, a hundred thou-and could be annually sold, which would yield our citizens the handsome little sum of eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars each year. This fact alore should admonit our farmers to be cautious how they part with the few stock sheep they now have.

## Additional from Mexico.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.
MEXICO, Oct. 18, 1853. The Mexican Mail Route-Politics-The Mexican Government and the Aspinwall Line-General Gadsden-The Jesuits, de., de.

As the mail is about leaving, I have only time to drop you these few lines, to say that all is in statue quo here since I last wrote you. There has not been anything done with the Vera Cruz route yet. Reports say that one of the applicants was put out of the President's palace by

the Governor for his impertinence. His chance is but small for the route.

There was some difficulty, a few days ago, in the minstry, which may result in no favorable manner to the present administration. There have been very heavy taxes put on almost everything, not equalled in any part of the world.

world.

Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall have been compelled to pay the \$40,000 tonnage duty on coal ressels at Acapulco. It is reported that their steamers will not touch at that port any longer than to consume the coal they have there. General Gadsden and legation were at the bull bait on Sunday. Captain Levy will leave in a couple of days for Vera Cruz. Alvarado and Huatulco, with his engineers, who have been at work on the Vera Cruz route, making a preliminary survey.

The Jesuits are again making rapid progress here.

GLOBE.

The Jesuits are again making rapid progress here.

GLOBE.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct 27.]

It must be admitted that the search after news from Mexico since the interdict upon the press of that country is the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." However, among other items, we give the following:—The President, by a formal decree, has prohibited even the making of caricatures upon himself or his Ministers, which is a further grievance, since we opine that if their features "would take any other shape" than that bestowed upon them by their mothers, they would possess a more pleasing political and historical aspect. The press of that "conservative" republic is in a state of constipation which causes their unfortunate readers "to burst with innerance." We, too, are the sufferers since we must find out what is going on in the "magnanimous nation," and yet they will notical us. It is to be hoped they will soon charge for the better, and become more social and diberal, ill e Cuba, Russia, Turkey, and some other civilized countries which may be found in overhauling their geography. There is one thing certain, that if they will notify to use prions, to take out a patent or copyright and claim the authorship or invention. We will pay all damages, if that is all. Diogenes, with lantern in hand, had not more difficulty in finding an honest man than we, with spectacles on nose, in finding information from Mexico. Mr. Micawber's peculiar pressure of pecuniary liabilities was nothing to what our indebtedness is to our readers for Mexican news; nor do we see how we can discharge it, unless something unexpected "turns up," or the government turns over.

The last news from the United States had caused some sensation in the government. It appears that the proceedings of the dimer given to General Pillow in New York, had been despatched by a special courier from Vera Cruz to Mexico, although the California express mali reaches Puebla in twenty four hours, and always carries the government (espat

the game. Santa Anna will give up the Mesilla Valley with reluctance, for he is over and over again pledged against any further dismembers ent of the republic. He is also afraid of the opposition, who will make any sale a rallying cry against him. But he wants money as much as Mr. Micawber aforesaid, and has no objection to be "insulted" with the offer of the dollars. But he despises trickery and cheating; and General Cuching ought to be ashamed of himself, when the matter is in such honorable hands.

"insulted" with the offer of the dollars. But he despises trickery and cheating; and General Cushing ought to be ashamed of himself, when the matter is in such honorable hands.

The Spanish version of the difficulty between the government and the Spanish Mirister is that a treaty was made with Spain, under the last administration, called the Spanish Convention, whereby some Spanish subjects had certain claims recognized, and an agreement on the part of Mexico to pay them in installments. Santa Anna has refused to carry this out, and wants them to take less, alleging that the negotiators perpetrated a fraud, and that the whole business is dishonest. The Spanish Minister replied that it was very strange in Santa Anna to stigmatize the gentlemen who framed the treaty, especially as he has appointed one of them Minister to France, another to the Supreme Court, and the third Councillor of State. As the matter could not be compromised, the min ister declared his mission at an end, and suspended his functions. Another story goes that the wife of the Spanish Minister is sick of Mexico, where there is no society, no balls, op ras, suppers, &2, to keep people alive, and make them "generally useful." She is bent on spending the winter in Havana, and hence the minister has exceeded his instructions "to please the ladies." Another reason for the Spanish Minister's displeasure is at Santa Anna added, but we need not repeat it. The explanation given by the government is said to be very clear and satisfactory.

The Diario Official states that:

Letters have been lately received from New Orleans, which say that the business of the gehaan tepec is finally settled, and the draft accepted by Slow will be paid as soon as presented at the house charged with the affair. It is also said that as soon as the United States Congress assembles the President will lay the treaty before the Seaate; and further, that Stoo is now ready to spend \$500,000 in commercing the works.

The department of Guerrero has communicated to the go-

and the dist accepted by Stow with the affair. It is also said that as soon as the United States Congress assembles the President will lay the treaty before the Seaste; and further, that Stoo is now ready to spend \$500,000 in commer cing the way.

The department of Guerrero has communicated to the government that upon the banks of the Pangallo river, near towns and the post of the Pangallo river, near towns and the post of the Pangallo river, near towns and the post of the Pangallo river, and the new the post of the

New Orleans papers of Friday contain further Mexican advices which state that General Gadsden is getting along smoothly with Santa Anna. It had been agreed that nei

ther American nor Mexican troops shall occupy Mesilla Valley while negotiations are pending. Good feeling is represented to prevail towards the Unit ed States government.

General Almonte and the New Orleans Vol-

HIS CHARGES OF FILLIBUSTERISM AGAINST OUR GOV-EINMENT REFUTED.

We were visited yesterday by Mr. Thomas Lubbock, of Houston, Texas, who called for the purpose of correcting some misstatements which were made in the letter of Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, explanatory of the course of Gen. Santa Anna. In this letter which was published in the HERALD on the 10th of Octo ber, he complains of our government having permitted the o ganization of volunteer forces in the United State. or the express purpose of extending the limits of Texas. ven after its annexation, and as a proof of this he give

the names of the officers and men composing a company called the "Texas or New Orlean Volunteer Grays," which he says, were allowed to depart for Texas, in 1935, in direct violation of the proclamation of Governor White, of Louisians. The following is the statement of General Almonte, the truth of which is denied by Mr. Lubbock, one of the members of the company allude: to, and who is well asquainted with all the circumstances:—

"The President will thus perceive that Mexico was fought in Texas, before the annexation of it by the same "volunteer" force which, after the annexation of it was employed by himself to establish and extend its limits. The same volunteer force, after combatting Mexico, on being released of governmental command by the instrumentality of a treaty estensibly entered into to "establish peace," is now, in the face of that treaty, about to re-enter Mexico to continue the war [in peace i] on private account, in the full expectation of getting ultimately patronized and paid by their government for all their successful war acts."

Now, the real facts of the case, according to our inforce.

Now, the real facts of the case, according to our informant, are simply as follows:—The company emigrated from the United States in 1835, and did not, as Almonte leaves it the be inferred, march in a body, armed and equipped, for the declared and express purpose of wresting Texas from Nexico by force. The government, therefore, had no right to interfere with their movements when it had no proof which would justify it in detaining them. It was not till after their arrival at Velasco, in Texas, that the company, consisting of about seventy men, was organized. This took place in October 1835. From Velasco they set out for San Antonio de Bexar, about two hundred miles distant, and arrived there after a march of about thirty days. On their arrival they found the town in the possession of Gen. Cos, a brother in-law of Santa Anna, who then exercised dictatorial away over Merico. Gen. Cos had under his commanda force of about two theusand men, while the American or Texan forces did not exceed six hundred. Notwithstanding this disparity, the Texan General, Stephen F. Austin, well known for the preminent part he played in the war, resolved on laying siege to it. He had already commenced the attack upon it before the arrival of the New Orleans Grays; and on the 11th of December it capitulated. The garrison was allowed to retire to the other side of the Rio Grante, about two hundred miles distant from the city. After feaving a force of about thirty or forty men—which was subsequently increased to one hundred and eighty, all under the command of Col. Travis—the besiegers marched to Goliad, about one hundred and eighty, all under the command of the hundred and eighty, all under the command of the hundred and eighty, all under the command of week. They next went to Refugio, and took up their quarters in as old Spanish mission house, where they were in need by Colonel Fanning, with a Georgia batalion. The whole force now returned to Goliad, and had been there nearly a month, when they received news of he entrace of General San

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR

One Week Later News from Caba-Ou Havana Correspondence.

The steamer Black Warrior, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived here yesterday morning, from Mobile and Havana. She left the former port on the evening of the 25th ult., and Havana on the morning of the 29th ult.

On the 30th and 31st the Black Warrior encountered a

very severe "norther" off the coast of Florida.

HAVANA, October 27, 1858.

More of the Slave Liberation story—Working of the Approximation System—England's Policy—Excitement Amongst the Planters—Newspaper Excommunication—The New Captain General—Additional from the Bull Ring—Spanish News in HAVANA, October 27, 1858

Cuba, de., de. By the American schooner Flying Eagle, which arrived on the 23d inst. from Mobile, we are furnished with intel-ligence that the treaty for the eventual liberation of the slaves of Cuba has been signed and published, and the news comes in confirmation of what we know here, so that we cannot doubt the truth of it. As to the operation of the apprentice system for the first thirty years, we know from the past what it will be if it can be con inued without an effusion of blood.

The apprentices that reach the island, after having been kidnapped or purchased from the coast, without discovery, will remain as slaves to be manumitted in 1896. Those that are discevered will be, of course, brought in bonest traffic as apprentices, to be redeemed when they die or become useless from diséase. These things—these erasions of cruelty and hard task masters—are probably anticipated by England, and provided by commission powers under the treaty; but until England has the abse-

lute possession of municipal jurisdiction there is no pesibility of erforcing any clause for the security of the sereo apprentice that will in the least conflict with the interest of the Spanish master.

With a thousand multiplied officiale, at a vastily increased expenditure, in the cause of humanity or in the
extension and enforcement of their peculiar polley, the
radical evil will immeasurably increase. If they can secure
the peace of Africa, burn down the old siace and
hute, and require, with every apprentice taken from the
coast, undoubted evidence that he is a volunte and
hute, and require, with every apprentice taken from the
coast, undoubted evidence that he is a volunte and
hope, as well, for the future prosperity of this siand.
The extension is a superior of the recomplish this in all time, under their own wisdom,
they have provided a happy channel way for the national
they have provided a happy channel way for the national
they have provided a happy channel way for the national
they have provided a happy channel way for the national
they have a successors. The information brought by the
singular coincident messenger bird, Flying Eugle, has
staggered the ever faithful folks very much, to the almost total neglect of prayer or labor for their daily
bread, and for two days we have had no other business to
attend to. The existenct is deep and intense, and not
caused by the immediate depreciation of their property
by millions, which will take place with the first intreduction of free labor subjects, but the prospect
of an inordinate increase of the safety population,
beyond the wants of the in ustry of the country, and is
jeopardy of the safety and peace of the white population
and the safety of the safety and peace of the white population
of the inland. And have heard uttered from the lips of
an old Spaniard, "that from the initiative steps now
taken; in ten years there will be no possibility of contrel
over the apparance.

The population of the safety has been well on the population
of the in

The filibustero bulls were sacrificed to public taste and patriotism last Sunday, before a most enlightened Christian company. Joining the Belascosis—interspersed as pearls in the dirt heap—were a few seedy senoritis, who seemed passé. But I may mistake the effects of climate, and miscalculate their worth and their youtt. Some of the bulls raced round the arean under the infliction of the goading arrows, with Spanish banners flying at their extremity, in blind rage, and after having wrapped the sensitive concourse in a perfect delirium of delight, were killed with artistic skill, when cames such bursts of applause, with showers of painted papers and ribbons, such only as the genius of Mora could win from the aficionador of the sport. Other bulls, would not be moved by fre, the pinching dart; nor would they qualit to the lancing or the piercing arrow—very bullish filibusteros, that had no frolic in their veins to be let for the gratification of the everduring passion of the Spaniard. I did not count the killed and wounded, but presume it may be told by six or seven bulls, and like a proportion of frame-works that had been horses in their day—and frightened, by wounds not made, several of the most expert operators in the shamble lists.

The news from Spain is all cut the state of the new ministry—the prayers and robust health of the Queen—the absence of the Queen Mother—ceal of General Narvaez—and a few dashes at P. Soulé, per H. M. steamer Fernando et Catolico, arrived on the 20th, inteteen days from Cadiz, touching at the Canaries and PortoRico, which you have "in extenso," without the Spanish smoked leaves, which we are obliged to use.

After permitting the burial of the Protestants, without concealment, in contraband of Heaven, we expect soom to learn that camp meetings will be allowed, and become fashiopable—such is the course of progress. We are calling on Hercules without putting shoulder to the wheel eurselves, and so please, let us alone, wedded to our idelene.

HAVANA, Oct. 27, 1853.

Narvaec and Espartero-The Three American Sailors, de. The news by the brig Flying Eagle, from Mobile a few days since, has been somewhat startling to Spanish dig-nity here, as the worthy Dons, wrapped in their hidaled pride, had not dreamed of such utter subversion of Spanish sentiment to the haughty dictation of the British lion, and, swelling with rage they dare not vent they find no solace in the prospective degradation to scothe the stings of wounded vanity.

The report that a treaty has been signed between Eng-

land and Spain has not been intimated by our papers but affairs of less immediate consequence to the island have been dwelt upon considerably—the affairs of the East—and since the arrival of the British steamer Avon on the 24th inst., explanations of the new ministeria evolution at Madrid, glorifications over the recal of Gen Narvaez from his youthful studies at Vienna by the new ministry, occupy all the space that can for the momen

be devoted to the people.

When orders come in official shape we shall know emething of the Lord Howden treaty, and the weight easons which have subdued the stiff-necked Spaniard will be duly embellished by Busto, for the general infor mation, and the dear people, to their surprise, probably will be informed that they have themselves been access sory to the chains with which they are wrapped—to as swer and subserve the interests of British power, by a report in favor of the main items of the treaty, receive from a selection of interested persons, taken from the midst who were designated in a list prepared at Madrid Our letters from Madrid intimate the recal of Geoere Narvacz, as a premonition of return to the kindly faw of the Queen and to favor, under the belief that his is the only intelligence adequate to the State exigencies of the moment. Be will not be likely to forget his covered digrace; but with his far reaching ambition—touching ever the very crown of Spanish honor—he will mould his for tunes at the expense of his country, perhaps, and compeven august majesty to put dependence upon the creature of her creation. There is no doubt of the intelligent and the nerve of the man to be put at the helm of State but in their secret hearts the people, as well as his peand their mistress, ear him, which he will take full a vantage of.

General Espartero is spoken of as being associated some new council formation with General Narvaes, which case the proud honor and honesty of the first mourb the vaulting ambition of the student soldier for taken active the vaulting ambition of the student soldier for taken active the vaulting ambition of the student soldier for taken active 20th, nust be on your desks.

The news from Poto Rico by this steamer is unimpo ant; very little business doing there, no stocks on has of come quence, but the prospects for the growing errower very good.

The three American sailors are to have their hear and condemnation on Saturday. All right, I suppowhen they cannot pass a foot from their prison with encountering those who have bad no other profess than kidnapping negroes upon the coast of Africa, a notorious in the knowledge of those who condemnathes that it will equalize it by and by perhaps. I have really nothing to write ab sory to the chains with which they are wrapped-to as swer and subserve the interests of British power, by a re